Microbial Source Tracking in the San Juan River

Sources of Impairment: Identifying sources impairing water quality

"Sources"

- Ecological sources. MST sources means different critters: humans, birds, &etc.
- CWA (geographic/location) sources means where a pollutants come from: inadequate WWTPs, CAFOs, &etc.
- Put them together: how could so much human feces get into the river?

MST overview

- Objective: determine sources of bacteria in rivers.
- **Six markers:** humans, cattle, horses, dogs, birds. Two independent bacterial human markers, plus two way-independent (viral) markers to confirm human.
- **High-density data** (temporal and spatial):
 - MST: Two years (2013-14), weekly/bi-weekly, early April late October, 3 sites on Animas (more upstream in Colorado) and 2 on San Juan.
 - Concurrent: nutrients and E. coli at previously-identified hotspots; April, July, and October of 2014, 43 locations along Animas in NM. (Average < ½ mile between stations.)
- Lots of other data available (USGS &etc.)
 - Data sharing!

MST study findings (1 of 2)

- **Impairment:** concentrations and loads of nitrogen, phosphorus, and *E. coli* exceeded WQS and TMDL targets.
- Prevalence of ruminant and human sources.
- NPS:
 - Geographic source: No single, discrete inflow consistently stands out. Need to address land uses, especially in context of storms.
 - Ecological source: Used MST hits (qualitative) to estimate proportions, applied to *E. coli* (quantitative) to estimate load contributions. Completely removing any one critter very rarely flipped an *E. coli* exceedence to non-exceed.

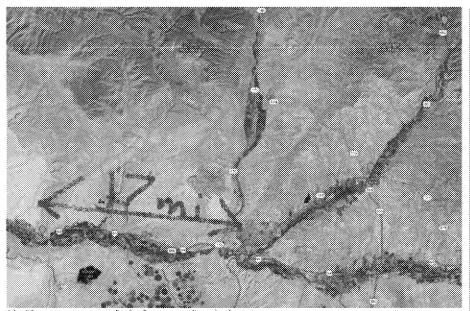
MST study findings (2 of 2)

- **Doesn't add up:** Nuts and *E. coli* loads at low flow cannot be explained by inflows.
 - Limited data to analyze stormwater inflows (storm-chasers).
- Data scatter: concentrations and loads of nutrients and bacteria extremely variable.
 - Stormwater: turb correlates with N, P, and TKN.
 - Seasonal: Above did not increase as much during spring runoff (similar high flows). Channel storage?
 - Flow duration analyses didn't reveal much at all.

What have we learned since the last watershed plan?

- Data scatter: "Hotspot" locations varied greatly from sampling to sampling.
 - Sampled much more frequently than any previous study;
 better picture of variability over the course of a year.
- Flow-weighted: Looking at loads instead of concentrations, the cumulative loads flowing into the Animas were much lower than the load already in the river.
- **Stormwater:** Loads at a single location routinely 100 times higher after storm events than when it hadn't rained.
- Channel storage: Pollutants stored/recycled within the channel remains a data gap, but 1% of storm loads could account for almost all the baseflow load.
- Smoking guns: Switched from searching for hotspots to targeting pollutant sources on the landscape, especially ones that reach the river via storm runoff.

Figure 2-1. Site Map with Sampling Locations



 Site Name
 Latitude
 Longitude

 A-State Line
 37.02450700
 -107.87401700

 A-Aztec
 36.82952300
 -107.99707300

 A-Boyd Park
 36.72075200
 -108.20244600

 SJ-Farmington
 36.70911320
 -108.21266484

 SJ-Hogback
 36.74602246
 -108.54849310

Identifying sources impairing water quality

Didn't exactly accomplish that! (MST data difficult to interpret!) No obvious smoking gun. But support for:

- Illegal dumping maybe already controlled?
- Septics subsurface source?
- Bad WWTPs 402.
- Ag BMPs (lots of flood irrigation).
- Urban runoff (but not a lot of dog).

See WBP for much, much better information!!!

Table 8. Possible sources of human and ruminant bacteria to the Animas River.

Biological Source	Source Activity Pathway to River:	Ground	Direct	Irrigation Refums	Storm
Human	Faulty septic tanks	Х	opococococ	poora	Х
	Illegal septic (straight pipes, cess pits, etc.)	Х	Х	Х	Х
	Illegal dumping - waste disposal companies		X		Х
	lllegal dumping – recreational vehicles		X		X
	Leaking sewer pipes	Х	X		
	Wastewater treatment plants		Х		
	Outdoor defecation		-		Х
Ruminant	- (includes cattle, deer, elk, sheep, goats)				
	Animals with direct access to river		X		X
	Grazing on irrigated fields			X	X
	Grazing in uplands and riparian areas		-		Х
	Improper manure disposal		X	Х	X
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Review of Implementation Projects in the San Juan Basin in New Mexico

Current, Ongoing Activities to Mitigate
Water Quality Impairments:
What activities are already in place?
What is the objective of each activity?
Who is involved?

Big Picture

- Long time (over a decade), so implementation concurrent with new data collection, which led to moving targets.
- "Musical chair" listings: causes mostly the same, but reaches listed/delisted/relisted. Data scatter!
- SWCD partnership, really stepped up.
 - Especially tech support and coordination.
 - Fiscal agent.
- Very generous BHP-Billiton funding.

SWQB findings

- Our own intensive surveys, 2002 and 2010
- Impairments (various reaches):
 - temperature
 - coliforms
 - Nutrients
 - DO
 - Benthic Macro Bioassessments
 - Sedimentation/Siltation
 - Sediment Bioassay Acute.
- Excessive nutrients, visual observations.

SWQB planning

- 2005? WRAS
- **2006 TMDLs** for fecal coliform/*E. coli*, sedimentation/siltation, nutrients, dissolved oxygen, and fecal coliform (various reaches).

Planning (1 of 2)

- 2006, "A Watershed Planning Approach to Overcome Political Barriers on the Animas River" (\$137,867 EPA 319, \$26,734 state, and \$65,741 local). "Assess, protect and improve water quality in the entire Animas River watershed across the political landscape". Additional funding from Colorado/EPA Region 10.
 - Resulted in a 2011 WBP, not accepted.
 - Several other projects using funding through Colorado and other sources. Extended water quality study into Colorado.
- 2012? BHP-Billiton funding (\$500K). MST study &etc.

Planning (2 of 2)

- **2014**, \$25,456 (604(b)) to SWCD to collect nutrient samples, with MST project.
- 2014, develop a "Lower Animas Watershed Based Plan" (\$287,540 state, \$189,000 local funds, and \$70,000 local match). Data (including MST) analysis, major planning update.
 - Resulting in the 2014 WBP, EPA-accepted.
- Regional Water Plan.

Actual implementation (1 of 3)

- 2002, "Animas River Channel Restoration Project" (\$136,161 EPA 319 plus \$200,000 local in-kind match) to restore geomorphic stability at one site.
- 2005, "Collaborative Water Quality Improvement Project for the San Juan River Watershed Phase I" (\$264,704 EPA 319, \$181,296 state, and \$94,976 local). Various projects to reduce bacteria and nutrients.
- **2006**, Kiffen Creek demo project. Wetland/channel stability (blown-out sand channel).

Actual implementation (2 of 3)

- 2007, SJWG's "Phase II" (\$287,187 EPA 319, \$90,000 other federal, \$30,000 state, and \$176,174 local).
 Address e. coli and nutrients. Coordination with NRCS (EQIP), sampling to better "understand the variability in water quality over time" &etc.
- 2007? "La Plata River Riparian Restoration" state funding to SWCD for <u>wetland/floodplain restoration</u> work at the Jackson Lake Wildlife Area.
- **2012?** BHP-Billiton, limited implementation funding, projects not selected.

Actual implementation (3 of 3)

- **2011**, "Phase III" (\$217,723 EPA plus \$249,200 local), to identify willing landowners and implement BMPs (primarily agricultural).
 - Worked with NRCS to encourage EQIP applicants to add project elements that addressed WQ listings. <u>Selected projects</u> received 319 funding to leverage against EQIP, thus reducing landowner's cost-share.
- **2015**: \$331,940 state funds to SWCD to replace non-native trees with native vege below Navajo Dam. Over 70 acres along maybe 12 miles of river. Project basically complete.
- Other?
 - Upcoming 319 RFP (now that have accepted WBP ;)
 - SWCD ongoing work.
 - City/county improvements. Riverwalk.
 - Gold King?

Future?

- Implement Lower Animas WBP
 - Animas not within workshop scope (still not sure why).
- Fill known data gaps (see handout).

Future on San Juan?

- San Juan planning!
 - Many elements similar to Animas (cut-paste).
 - Much current, relevant data already in hand.
 - MST!
 - "Extend" Animas WBP throughout New Mexico.
 - Including Tribal lands?
 - Extend through Navajo Nation, well downstream of NM?
- "multi-jurisdictional framework" -- a WBP?
 - WBPs can develop/document valid WQ goals.
 - WBP necessary anyway to make valid implementation decisions.